





## New Advertisements.

No. 1 Spring Goods—Stimpson & Trent.  
Life Assurance—James Grant.  
The Grumbler—Geo. Brown.  
Weekly Globe—Geo. Brown.  
Meeting—John Stimpson.  
Spring 1 Spring—J. Smith.  
Corporation of Newmarket—E. P. Irwin.  
List of Letters—Newmarket.  
List of Letters—Aurora.  
Valuable Farm for Sale—C. L. Walcott.  
New Millinery Goods—Misses Fleming and Smith.

## Train Time—Newmarket.

MOVING SOUTH.  
Accommodation Train - 5.48 a.m.  
Mail Train - 2.49 p.m.  
MOVING NORTH.  
Mail Train - 9.30 a.m.  
Accommodation Train - 4.49 p.m.

## Agents for "New Era."

Aurora, - - - Mr. JAMES LLOYD.  
Kitchener, - - - Mr. J. H. BROWN.  
London, - - - Mr. J. H. BROWN.  
Newmarket, - - - Mr. J. H. BROWN.  
Stouffville, - - - Mr. J. H. BROWN.  
Toronto, - - - Mr. J. H. BROWN.  
Windsor, - - - Mr. J. H. BROWN.  
Yonge, - - - Mr. J. H. BROWN.  
Zion, - - - Mr. J. H. BROWN.  
Aurora, - - - Mr. J. H. BROWN.  
Kitchener, - - - Mr. J. H. BROWN.  
London, - - - Mr. J. H. BROWN.  
Newmarket, - - - Mr. J. H. BROWN.  
Stouffville, - - - Mr. J. H. BROWN.  
Toronto, - - - Mr. J. H. BROWN.  
Windsor, - - - Mr. J. H. BROWN.  
Yonge, - - - Mr. J. H. BROWN.  
Zion, - - - Mr. J. H. BROWN.

## The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, April 8, 1859.

## ATTENTION.

The figures at the right of the address on each paper, indicates the indebtedness on the 1st of January, 1859.

Thus R. Blake 150, means that R. Blake owes \$150, to pay for the current year up to July 1859; or thus J. Smith 0, means that J. Smith has paid up. We hope this system will have the effect of lessening the large amount of indebtedness to this office.

## General Summary.

Mr. Messrs. Stimpson & Trent announce their New Goods to-day—A. No. 1. See advertisement. Their stock is replete with everything new. Call and see.

The Directors of the North York Branch Agricultural Society held their next meeting at Newmarket, on the 25th inst. We hope they will exert themselves for subscribers, in order that the fall exhibition may prove successful.

By an Act which received the Royal assent last week, on and after January 1859, it is made unlawful for House, Tavern, and other proprietors to receive money on Monday morning.

If the kind friend who forwarded a literary article entitled "Rose Leamont," will forward the piece, we will copy it with pleasure; where a reprint is copied we always want to know to what periodical to give credit for the production. This article is a good one.

Our hearty thanks are hereby tendered to Mr. B. W. Howard, for a large case of splendid Maple Sugar, left at this office. It was a prime article—being properly cleaned, and possessing a considerably better appearance than Muscovado. It is pleasing to know, too, we have a few friends left yet, who care for us.

A Bill has been introduced into the Assembly, fixing the maximum rate of interest at 8 per cent per annum; any person found guilty of violating this law, directly or indirectly, may be prosecuted for misdemeanor. A money-lender may be placed in the witness box to prove whether more than 8 per cent was received, in any case whatsoever.

The Globe says that letters from Britain speak confidently of the recall of Sir Edmund Head. Now that he has excited a party spirit against him, it would be far better, both for him and the country, that his place be filled by another man. His Excellency's friends admit his duties and his usefulness here at an end. May his successor guard against "the rocks on which he split."

The Assizes for these United Counties commence, at the Court House, Toronto, on Monday next—just at a time when farmers want to be busy on their farms, and will probably continue four or five weeks. This is one item of the price we pay for our connection with Toronto. Were the Counties divided, the business of North York would be concluded, in all probability, in two days.

We are sorry to learn that the Editor of our "spicy contemporary," the Grumbler, must be brought before a Jury selected from these Counties, on a charge of libel. Allan, the man said to be libelled, will appreciate what little reputation he has left, after a verdict, or we are no prophet. Let all who desire to uphold a free press, and every opponent of *Juneybryer* send \$1 to the Grumbler office, and procure a copy for the ensuing year.

Rev. Jas. Richardson has written a letter countering the statement made by the member of Hastings, Mr. Benjamin, regarding the Government Grant to the Methodist Episcopal Seminary at Bellevue. Mr. Benjamin said: "that not only had the Committee of Management received the money, but it was received under a blind by the Conference." Mr. Richardson says he knows not where the hon. gentleman received his information, and adds: "that this I know that come from what quarter it may, it is a sheer fabrication of an unmitigated falsehood, as well as a vile slander on a respectable body of Christian Ministers."

The Committee of the Assembly appointed to visit Contested Elections have struck sufficient votes from the poll-books to mislead the member for Argenteuil—Mr. Bellingham, who being a supporter of the Ministry, however, his majority was shown to be the late Chas. Allan, Esq., and the Committee have now allowed him a commission to scrutinize more closely the votes of his opponent, Mr. Abbott. This is the same man who, when, some time ago by Hon. J. S. McDonald, he said he had seen an hon. member of that House speak

against the Government, and afterwards go out into the lobby with two Ministers of the Crown and shortly after return and vote contrary to the sentiments of his speech. He is no doubt, a valuable man to Cather & Co.

## The Beguel.

Seven gentlemen, whose names we published in our "Black List," have discontinued their papers, amongst them were two or three we considered among the qualified ones; and we were really sorry to find them in such company. We stated previously, that a few of Mr. Hartman's friends were put upon the list as a "blind," and circumstances have come to our knowledge since, which clearly proves the statement, some of them having been struck off, particularly in localities where they were likely to be of some use. We are glad to learn, however, that few, if any, will qualify; and we also learn that quite a number of those opposed to our present representative, will not qualify either. So far as these gentlemen are concerned who have discontinued, it is just what we expected, and we rely upon our party for support. We have never pursued a truckling course thus far, and it is now too late to mince matters. Take any one of the gentlemen named and strike them off the list—that is, if any one on the list had not been mentioned and had they been asked for their candid opinion upon the list as a whole, not as individuals, (for we believe there are a few on both sides of politics quite well qualified,) but as a whole, and they would have condemned it. We are glad to say, however, that we are not seven names less on our books this week; for no sooner was the fact known that some had discontinued than our friends began to work; and during the past two weeks nearly seven have been added. It has been asserted by some that our remarks were prompted by personal feelings; to this we give a flat denial. So far as we are acquainted with the gentlemen named, personally, and as neighbors, we have no fault to find, and cherish none but the kindest feelings; but we spoke of their capabilities to dispense law and justice throughout this community, and of the amount of moral force and dignity they would bring to bear in the oppression of crime and in supplanting the laws and institutions of our country. We only complained of public grounds, and as such we believe we are in the right. The appointments were intended as a political move; but the Government, and whoever they may put forward in the event of another election, will learn that Mr. Hartman's friends are not to be bought with a J. P. Such a thing might do in constituencies represented by such a man as Fellows, but not in North York. The people have too long contended for principles they hold as dear as life, to be enticed by baits from the Coalition.

But what is the result—the result is plain—so long as he panders to the tastes and caprices of petty office holders—so long as he panders to the views of leaders of various organizations and parties, shuts his eyes to their inconsistencies and applauds their virtues, all goes on smoothly; but the moment he dares to raise his voice against a single fault—points out an inconsistency—touches their pride or vanity, he stirs up a perfect hornet nest, and receives that generous little notice—"Stop your paper," the individual, perhaps, at the same time from six months to two years a delinquent. Every one on a subscription list, of this description, really fancies the paper ought to be published specially to suit his peculiar whims and notions. They forget that an editor is but human, and subject to like passions with themselves. From what little experience we have had in conducting a political paper we are satisfied that on angel of light would utterly fail to please some men; and we have given up all hope of accomplishing that object long since. We should like to see the man that could: Barnum would soon have him on exhibition. In the future, we shall endeavor to speak plainly of men and things around us—praise the good and denounce the bad, and leave the public to judge of the honesty of our intentions and the pureness of our motives.

## Board of School Trustees.

The above Board met at the Temperance Hall, on Thursday evening last. All the members present: Mr. J. B. Caldwell in the Chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. Mr. Trent, the Secretary to the Board, then said, in accordance with a resolution of last meeting, the agreement between the Board and Assistant Teacher had been signed.

Several small bills were then presented; one from Mr. R. Stigley, \$1 50, for taking the census last year. John Robinson, 75c, for cutting wood for small stove. Lovell Moulton, for sweeping and building fires nine weeks, \$1 50.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, seconded by Mr. Raper, the above bills were ordered to be paid.

Mr. Rogers inquired if the Collector had made his returns.

Mr. Trent, No, Sir.

Mr. Rogers thought they should have had complete returns by this time.

Mr. Trent moved, seconded by Mr. Rogers, that Mr. Raper be appointed to look after the sweeping, firing, and cleaning of the School House.—Carried.

Mr. Raper said it was difficult to employ any one to do it for 50c. per week.

Mr. Trent called the attention of the Board to the fact, that the law required them to publish last year's accounts in some one or more newspapers, and read the clause of the Act relating to the same.

Mr. Rogers did not conceive that that clause made it the duty of the Board to do so. Mr. Trent did not consider it imperative. He was willing to have them published if the law required it.

Mr. Raper said he did not know that the people would be interested in them, now that three months had elapsed; but he thought it would be easier for the Board to get along if the people knew exactly what they were doing.

Mr. Trent moved, seconded by Mr. Davidson, that the Treasurer be instructed to make settlements with Mr. Alexander, Mr. Marsden, and Mr. John Brodie.

Mr. Roadhouse said a settlement had been made with Mr. Brodie, and that balance due the Board included in his last rate bill.

After a lengthy desultory conversation, the motion was put and carried.

Mr. Roadhouse reported from the Committee appointed to examine the School House for the purpose of ascertaining how many more seats was at present required, that the room would hold 22 seats and 11 desks.

Mr. Rogers inquired if they had made any enquiry regarding small, armed chairs, without desks.

Mr. Roadhouse said they had not.

Mr. Trent considered they should have desks for all the scholars. He was opposed to making "fish of one and fowl of another." It would suit the little scholars to have desks.

Mr. Rogers was favorable to an arm-chair. He could not see the use of desks. He would therefore move that Messrs. Roadhouse, Davidson, and Trent be a Committee, to procure twenty chairs for the use of the school. The motion was seconded by Mr. Raper and adopted.

Mr. Rogers then complained that the Secretary had departed from the instructions of the Board, in issuing warrants for the collection of school moneys. A resolution stood upon the books requiring him to notify the parties, before issuing a warrant, of the amount of their indebtedness.

Mr. Trent said, show the law.

Mr. Rogers said he knew there was no Act of Parliament for it; but the Board had given positive instructions.

Mr. Trent said, he had only followed the course pointed out by law. Even Mr. Rogers himself urged him to collect the unpaid rate-bills, and told him to issue warrants. A notice had been issued in the *Era* requiring them to pay up. We were indebted to the teachers and other parties, and not a cent to pay with, with a large sum of uncollected rate-bills on hand. Those that won't pay, and are able, must be made pay.

Mr. Roadhouse remarked, that the matter complained of, was the issuing of warrants, contrary to the instructions of this Board; for two months' rate-bills previous to the commencement of the advance rate.

Mr. Rogers said considerable complaints had been made, and not without reason, with regard to the course that had been pursued.

Mr. Davidson and Caldwell said they signed the warrant; but supposed the instructions they had given had been complied with.

Mr. Trent said he had done what he considered his duty. There were always people ready to find fault with what course a man would follow. If he had not acted faithfully for the school he considered was required, he was ready to resign the office. The instructions spoken of, he said, were in the *Era* of January.

Mr. Roadhouse said he did not see much attention paid to next door neighbors. I will conclude by calling his attention to article 9, in his own By-Law; also, articles 9 and 15, and he will then see if he is a law-abiding citizen himself or not. I am sorry to say our law-makers are sometimes law breakers.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant, J. H. ROYCE.

## Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

## King Township.

To the Editor of the New Era.  
Sir—Some time since, a letter appeared in your paper regarding the passage of a license By-Law by our wise men, for this Township. Shortly after, I received a letter from one of our Councilmen, and I understand, by his correspondence, that he has been informed that I am the writer; and he assigns as a reason for suspecting it to have come from my pen, because the word "fourteenth" was used in that article, and that no other portion of his acquaintance made use of the same. So upon these grounds, he first writes he had reason to believe I was the author. Secondly, he wants to know if the article was truthful. Thirdly, asserts I was under a wrong impression when I wrote the article. Now, if this is a proper way to write to any person or persons, and especially by the man who considers himself the "head and front" of the Council—if such is the fact, we have reason to feel for the rest of them. He copies out clauses of the statutes and then describes what is lawful and what is not lawful. He says it is not in the power of the Council to define in what quantity an Inn-keeper may be allowed to sell. Now I can boldly say that such is not the fact; nor yet does it look reasonable that an Inn-keeper should be restrained by By-Laws from selling in any quantity he chooses, and a Shop-keeper to sell only in such quantities as our wise men deem fit to state.

Now in regard to the Debentures purchased by Mr. Moore, a lawyer, instead of our Ex. Reeve and Ex-Deputy, as they stated at public meetings and also to private individuals, we find a bill of costs amounting to the nice little sum of \$15. This amount was lost to the Township. The old Council also lost \$3 to the Roads, &c., by receiving a part of an Inn-keeper's license for—just at the same time allowed him to sell the whole year. Take the case of Ryan & Hutton: what did they perform the amount they claimed of £10 17s? There was also \$6 lost in the case of James Park; in fact, they appeared to have failed in everything they undertook, or we would not have required costs to pay as the audited accounts represent. I sincerely hope the new Council will do better this year, in many ways.

I wish distinctly to be understood, while speaking of one member of the Council as above, that I only find fault with him as a Councilman, and not as a neighbor; for as such I respect him, and would do all in my power to oblige him; but as a Councilman, his actions will not bear scrutiny. His uprightness begins to wane, as well as his ability. I will do for them, as I can, what I can.

The interests of the Township would not see much attention paid to next door neighbors. I will conclude by calling his attention to article 9, in his own By-Law; also, articles 9 and 15, and he will then see if he is a law-abiding citizen himself or not. I am sorry to say our law-makers are sometimes law breakers.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant, J. H. ROYCE.

King, March 30, 1859.

To the Editor of the New Era.  
FRIEND JACKSON—

Sir—You will confer a great favor by publishing the following in some "mook or crum," of your valuable and interesting paper.

"Opposition is the life of business," and the same time "Fair play is a jewel." Some time ago I sent Mr. Thos. Ransom to Doctor Montague's for some Powder of Antimony, (Pulvis Antimonialis.) He brought me what I supposed to be the article sent for. I received the powder in good faith and dispensed it accordingly. No such word was told me as he believed to have told Mr. Ransom. It is his duty as a Druggist and Physician to have written the name of the medicine on the wrapper. More especially as he sent me an article I did not send for, or want; as I had a large supply on hand of Tartarized Antimony (Purificum Emeticum.) Had the Doctor marked the package as he should have done, no mistake would have occurred. I leave a discerning public to judge, where and by whom the mistake was made.

Yours, &c., C. S. LEVY.

Aurora, April 4th, 1859.

Stouffville and Neighborhood.

To the Editor of the New Era.  
Sir—Will you allow me a small corner in your weekly visitor, to have a chat with your numerous readers. Not only our Village but our Township is in a fair way to lose its honest reputation, unless the law improves the morals of some of our ingenious youths, and some who "choose darkness rather than light."

There has been a somewhat curious circumstance under investigation for the last few days in this place, which proves that the most illiterate and ignorant may succeed, to a considerable extent, in a work only supposed to be accomplished by the best scholar. Wm. Orton, was charged with having circulated Bank Bills changed from \$1 to \$4, and from \$2 to \$20, on the Commercial, Montreal, Molson's, and, in fact, whatever Bank came handy. Some of these bills were passed on Wideman, Piper, Silvester, Stapleton, Shaw, (or Shaw's foreman,) and Chester, all business men. The bills were very badly executed, but they managed to pass them in the evening on unsuspecting parties.

A warrant was issued to arrest Wm. Orton, and search the premises. The constable found a type cut in wood, which appeared to have been used for making impressions on bills; also, two cups, one containing a tincture of indigo and copers, and the other saffron, which was supposed to have been used for coloring the bills. This discovery caused the arrest of the Orton family, except Wm. who was under the doctor's care, and was dangerously ill, that he did not think it prudent to remove him. But his complaint has been changed for the better, as he changed his lodgings that night, and his whereabouts has not been discovered since.

Mr. Hartman's Bill.

The following are the clauses of Mr. Hartman's Bill to amend the New Municipal Act:—

1. Section two hundred and sixty-four of the said recited Act is hereby repealed, and following substituted therefor: "In case a majority of the qualified electors of a Township in writing, signed by them, apply to the Council of the Township to divide the Township into Wards, it not already so divided, or to abolish or alter, in manner specified in the petition, any existing Division into Wards, the Council shall, within one month thereafter, pass a By-Law to give effect to the petition, and shall in the By-Law recite the petition, and also the present division of the Township, and shall declare that the By-Law is passed in compliance with the prayer of the petition."

The Council then adjourned. Regular meeting, next Monday evening.

Before passing our opinion on the above By-Law, we wait for its appearance in print; but there are a few provisions in it we are not favorable to: perhaps it will be reported with the amendments to which we refer.

Stouffville, April 4th, 1859.

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I might say, for the credit of the old man, it is believed he knew nothing of the transaction, and for the credit of the old woman, I say nothing about her.

David Orton, who did not happen to be sick, was convicted by Wheeler and Jones, and ordered to take his trial at the next Assizes, for having one of the \$20 bills in his possession, and trying to recede it.

But misfortunes seldom come singly, so it is with deceits. Some person about the same time called on Mr. Shaw's foreman, (Mr. Watt), and succeeded in passing off a counterfeit five dollar bill, at the rate of \$6.00 per hundred. Did I say counterfeit?—well, it proved to be a short-hand; and as Scotch's Almanac does not classify such crimes, and I have on other law at my disposal, you will use your own language and call it what you please.

We have been troubled for some time with various tares, such as puffing smoke hoppers, clove hoes, granaries, &c., which show times are coming to a pretty hard pass; but then

"This trade of old was worse than a friend, Times at the worst must surely find."

And mend they soon will, or some of our acquaintances will get clear of performing their this year's statute labor. But as this only involves some three or four individuals, the loss will not be seriously felt, as it is likely to be shared by two municipalities.

As I always purpose being short, I'll bid you good evening, with the promise of another epistle at some leisure time.

Stouffville, April 4th, 1859.

To the Editor of the New Era.  
Mr. JACKSON—

Sir—Please give these few lines an insertion, in order, if possible, to deter others from indulging in stimulants.

On Monday last, the 4th inst., a farmer of the 6th Con. of King, left home for Richmond Hill; but while there and on his way home indulged a little too freely in intoxicating drinks. He was returning through Kettleby about 1 or 2 o'clock a.m., and while passing around the Mill Pond caught hold of the fence; and despite the endeavors of a young man with him driving, tumbled into the water. Providentially he was rescued by a person directly behind and the driver; but before sufficient assistance could be rendered, both horses were drowned.

When will the evil cease? Not while rulers countenance the traffic, and exact fines to facilitate the destruction of life and property.

Your humble servant, B. W. WALTON.

Kettleby Mills, April 6, 1859.

Another communication, on the same subject, has been received; but it is hardly worth while publishing both.—Ed. *Era*.]

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the New York.

New York, April 5.

The steamship New York, from Bremen via Southampton on the 22nd ult., arrived here this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on Monday night, Lord John Russell moved his amendment to the Budget Bill, that it be no longer a political proposition, but a purely financial one.

A large meeting of working men had been held in Hyde Park, to oppose the Reform Bill. The Newport Extras had arrived at Bristol. The plays were crowded with people to receive them, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondents say that the Emperor having been informed of the ultimate intentions of Austria, is desirous to recede by diplomatic help, from his aggressive attitude.

Another letter says that Austria and France appear more inclined towards a pacific solution. It is certain, however, that Austria's force in Lombardy is more imposing than was generally thought.

Vicenza correspondents say that the danger of war is falling off for the present.

Paris telegraphs say that the Powers have agreed to a European Congress, but the basis of the discussions cannot be settled. The Treaty says it is to be held in London, Berlin or Austria. The Post states the public agents took much confidence in peaceful reports, and says that it is very doubtful whether a Congress will be convoked.

The export of arms, ammunition and sulphur from Austria to Italy is prohibited.

The *Edinburgh* says the last Austrian circular was written by Prince Metternich.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of February 2d was telegraphed. The *Rhinoceros* had been captured without a blow. Tania Tepee was still at large.

Volcanic Eruption in the Sandwich Islands.

(Correspondence of the *Hawaii Commercial Advertiser*.)

By meeting the waters of the ocean. Even then it resurged and opposing energy carried it on some distance into the sea.

The poor inhabitants of Waimanali, the name of the village where the midnight hour by the hissing and roaring of the approaching fire, and had but just time to save them selves. Some of the houses of this island portion of the village were partly surrounded before the inmates were aware of their danger. Waimanali is near the northern boundary of North Kona, and about twelve or fourteen miles from Kawaihi. It is, of course, all destroyed, and its pleasant little harbor all filled with lava. The volcanic stream was one mile wide or more in some places and much less in others. It crossed the Kona road, and interrupted the mail communication. The whole distance of the flow from the crater to the sea is some forty miles.

Last night (the 3rd Feb.) the volcano was in full blast, and the burning stream seems to have taken other direction. Parties have gone out to-day to see and explore. Perhaps on their return I shall have some thing additional to communicate.

It seems from the papers before us, that this eruption was first seen on Sunday, the 23rd of January. Some thirty years ago, when the Rev. Mr. Stewart, chaplain of the navy, was at the Islands, the eruption broke out and was visited by that gentleman, and a most interesting account of his visit was communicated by him to the *New York Commercial Advertiser*.

The Tariff and Smuggling.

A correspondent of the *New York Times* comments on one of the probable effects of the new Tariff.

Since the Reciprocity treaty came into operation and the perfecting of the railway system of Canada West, the commercial relations between Canada and the States have been growing in importance. The important houses of the Western Peninsula of the Province have gone to New York for the supplies of groceries; and many even of the retail merchants here followed the example. Those on the shores of Lake Erie have gone to Buffalo and Cleveland; those on the shores of the St. Clair to Detroit. It follows, then, that, unless the current of trade be diverted at once, which it cannot be, the people of the West will pay a much higher duty on the articles they import than those of the East—the former paying 20, 30, and 40 per cent duty on value of commodities in New York, Cleveland, Detroit, &c.; the latter only paying the same rate on the much less value of the goods in the foreign countries whence they are imported to a limited extent by way of Montreal. The new Tariff then has the character of a sectional measure. None but specific duties will please the Upper Canadians.

The people here will consequently turn their attention to smuggling. The smuggler's vocation is, I take it, not so much a consequence of the gain in which it may result, as of the feeling among the people that smuggling is a lawless means of escaping intolerable oppressive exactions. If this creed be in any way correct—and I think it would be difficult to prove to what developments cannot the contrabandists' calling now assume? There is a house in Buffalo which even now conducts extensive operations in that line, undertaking to deliver goods at a cost of not more than 5 per cent for a "risk." Every day even now, a large number of goods are smuggled from Port Huron to Port Sarnia, bringing with him a pocket full of tea; every one who visits Buffalo invests in boots or shoes; and a Western member of our Parliament who used to smuggle extensively, openly declares that if the proposed tariff becomes law he will take to the old trade again, as that which he can make most money.

Postage on Newspapers.

Mr. Postmaster General Smith presented his resolutions, respecting a tax upon the transmission of newspapers. He proposes to charge one cent each upon all newspapers sent by mail, excepting only religious, scientific, and literary papers; being more than any regular rate exacted since 1851. Prior to 1851, the postage rate was a half penny. A moderate communication rate was then established for subscribers; and in 1856, the free transmission came into operation.



## New Advertisements.

No. 1 NEW GOODS AT

**SIMPSON & TRENT'S**  
Main-Str.,  
NEWMARKET,  
WHO beg to thank the inhabitants of Newmarket, and surrounding country, for their liberal patronage, and to inform them they are receiving the

NEW STOCK

SPRING GOODS.

Which they are determined, to sell at prices that will give satisfaction to their customers.

A choice selection of  
DRY GOODS, OILS,  
GROCERIES, GLASSWARE,  
HARDWARE, CLOCKS,  
PAINTS, COFFEES,  
And a splendid article of



NEW General Store!

Call and see if it is not as represented.

Ha! Ha! that's the place to Buy!

April 6th 1859.

Corporation of Newmarket.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders

will be received by the undersigned up to the

15th day of APRIL, 1859, for the delivery of the

various kinds of

LUMBER

mentioned below. The contractor to bind himself

to deliver said Lumber, on or before the

First Day of June, 1859.

Where the Chairman of the Road and Bridge Com-

mittee (Mr. R. COOK) shall direct, in the Municipality of Newmarket.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

Bill of Lumber for the Newmarket Municipality,

21,700 Feet of 2 inch Plank 12 feet long,

2,500 " " 12 feet long 18 inches wide,

3,000 " 4 1/2 inch Scantling not less than 12 ft. long

11,000 " 4 inch Plank 21 feet long,

1,000 " 6 1/2 inch Plank 21 feet long,

3,000 " 12 1/2 inch Plank 21 feet long.

The Lumber to be of good Merchantable Description.

By order of the Council of the Municipality of the Village of Newmarket.

EDWIN P. IRWIN, Clerk.

April 6, 1859.

New Millinery Goods!

MISS FLEMING &amp; SMITH,

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage be-

stowed since commencing business, respectfully

intimate to the Ladies of Newmarket and vicinity,

that they are now receiving and opening out a large

and varied Stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Embracing every article required for the Spring

and Summer trade.

BONNETS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Of the latest style and newest designs, when

Ribbon, Lace, &amp;c., are constantly on hand.

Call and see if it is not as represented.

New York &amp; Paris Styles.

Newmarket, April 7, 1859.

LIFE POLICIES MORE VALUABLE

Than Riches.

THE ASSOCIATION OF LIVES (INCORPORATED 1835)

9 Great St. James-st., Montreal.

THE Policies now being issued do not con-

tain several of the usual restrictions, and

confer unusual and important facilities and

privileges, protecting the holders against ac-

cidental forfeiture, &amp;c.

The Association is one of the most extensive

Life Assurance institutions, and has this year

an income of \$671,600.

CLOSE OF SCHEME FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

THIS YEAR'S List of Policy-holders will re-

maine open to view. Extraordinary dividend

of ONE YEAR'S INTEREST on the sum of

\$1,000,000, will be paid on the 15th day of

APRIL, 1859. All Policy-holders will find

it to their advantage to call on the 15th day

of APRIL, 1859, at the Division of Profits.

Applications will be lodged at the office

of Agents on or before the 5th day of April, 1859.

JAMES GRANT, Secretary.

Montreal, April 6, 1859.

Newmarket, J. H. Eyles, Land Surveyor.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office

April 1st, 1859.

Bull T P

New John

Grove Thomas

Crawford Andrew

Cody Charles

Dean Edward M

Donnelly R

Duffy M

Evans William J

Fardy Thomas

Fleming Margaret Ann

Gibby Henry

Gibson William

Gibson J G

Graham James

Kelly Michael

Kelly Thomas

Kerr John

Kerr Patrick

Lewis M A John

Lundy Samuel P

Moore Thomas

McNaghton Esq A

Nichols Robert

O'Brien Daniel

Parker R W

Parker George

Parker John T

Parker Margaret Ann

Parker William

Parker J G

Parker James

Parker Michael

Parker Thomas

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Patent Portable Fence.

to the public, is the one patented by A. A. The letters of patent bear date September 1857, and the independent rights of seven Townships, viz. —Whitchurch, East and North (Gwillimbury), and Georgina, King, West Gwillimbury and Simcoe, have been transferred to the undersigned. Simcoe has self-supporting, with no loose sap, so that it would be likely to be best or get cut out of the air; and it is so.

**PORTABLE,**  
Two men can take down and move very far in one day of a hundred new farm to the other, put the same up again in

**FIVE HOURS.**  
Durability, &c., we have only to refer you gentlemen who have examined the Model, and read their names below the following recommendation.

We have examined the Model of a fence made by J. A. CRONE, and believe the principle of the same, **SAFE, DURABLE, AND EASY TO BE PUT UP,** and we take pleasure in recommending it to all who may wish to secure it, and we purpose using it ourselves.

(Signed)  
**W. COLLINS, JOHN WASLEY,  
PEARSON, R. ROBERTS,  
JOHN CLUBINE, &c.**

For further particulars apply to the undersigned in Newmarket.

**J. A. CRONE,  
R. BRODIE,  
W. V. SOUTHAIR.**

N. B.—For the Townships of Whitechurch, North Gwillimbury and Georgina, apply to J. A. CRONE and R. BRODIE, and for the Townships of King, West Gwillimbury and Pelee, apply to W. V. SOUTHAIR.

Newmarket, Feb. 4, 1859.

**IR**

## DOTS AND SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES

THE Undersigned respectfully intimates  
inhabitants of Newmarket and surround-  
ing country that he has removed to the premises  
occupied by Mrs. RILEY, known as the "Tea-  
house Saloon," opposite his former place of busi-  
ness, where he constantly keeps on hand a large  
well-selected stock of

**BOOTS, SHOES & GAITER**  
of all sizes and description, and at prices that  
will fail to give entire satisfaction.

These goods are **WARRANTED**  
BY **EXPERIENCED WORKMEN**  
to be Substantial, therefore, has every confidence  
recommending his stock to the public.

**Call and examine the goods and prices.**  
W. CARLTON  
Newmarket, April 29, 1858.

**R. FLEMING,**  
Saddler, Harness, and Trunk M.  
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET.

**CARRIAGES** Trimmed, &c., in the  
style, and according to Order.  
R. Fleming tenders his sincere thanks  
to his friends and increasing number of customers,  
for their liberal patronage since in business, and to  
continue.

A choice assortment of all articles in his  
line of business constantly kept on hand, can  
be determined to give his friends and cus-  
tomer who may favor patronage, the  
best quality and newest style and

**At Moderate Charges.**

**All Work Warranted**

**H I D E S**  
And suitable Farm Produce taken in erecting  
Houses.

All Orders and Repairing done on  
Test notice.  
Newmarket, July 1st, 1858.

---

**To Builders and Persons Building**

THE undersigned has now on hand  
a quantity of  
**WINDOW SASH & PANELED DOORS**  
Which he is prepared to sell at the lowest and  
cheapest prices. He is also prepared to man-  
ufacture any description of Sash or Panel work  
shortest notice, or erect Buildings either  
of Brick or otherwise. Also, having a superior  
**JACK SCREWS,**  
Together with Tackles, Capstons, &c, for  
erecting or raising Buildings, is prepared to take  
order for the same.

WM. V. SOUTHWELL

Newmarket, July 7, 1857.

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**TO BUILDERS!**

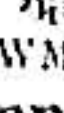
**PARTIES** wishing to Build, Move or  
Erect Buildings, of any description, will  
well to call on

**JOHN WOODS**  
As he has all the tools necessary for the above  
purpose, which he will put on the following to-  
wits

Jack Screws, each, - -	£0 2 6
Rollers per set - - -	0 5 0
Tackles, - - - - -	0 10 0

contract for the erection, moving or raising of Buildings of all descriptions.

Newmarket, July 17, 1857



NEWMARKET

**Stove, Copper, Tin, Y  
and Japan  
WAREHOUSES**

I am returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed to the firm of HODGE & SONS, by signing respectfully intimate to their customers the public generally that the business will be conducted by.

**J. & J. HODGE**

And having lately purchased those premises lately occupied by Mrs. SARAH D. SHOP has been removed the e. where will constantly on hand a large assortment of

**COOKING, PARLOR and BOX ST.**

Of the newest designs and latest patterns; Waxed and Pressed Tin Ware; Cistern Pails; Local Piping.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware made to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase anything late in line of business, will find greatly to their advantage to call and examine this Stock before it leaves.

**TRY OUR Cast Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Rags, Sheet-lead, Furs of every description, Farm Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.**

**J. & J. HODGE**

Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1856.

**THE NEW ERA.**

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

At his Office, corner of Mill and Main  
NEWMARKET.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING**

Six lines and under, first insertion,	0
Each subsequent insertion,	0
Six to ten lines, first insertion,	1
Each subsequent insertion,	0
For each line above ten,	0
Each subsequent insertion,	0
Cards, per year,	1

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